

# THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND CO., O., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

VOL. 51—NO. 50

## THE BLACK HILLS.

### Their Wonderful Natural Resources

Entertainingly Described by a News-Herald Scribe.

RAPID CITY, DAKOTA, Sept. 8, '87.  
The desire to communicate to my relatives and friends in Ohio the beauty, the elegance of nature in and the wealth of the "Black Hills," my adopted home, has induced me to write a description of the "Hills Country" of Western Dakota. I sincerely believe there is no place more beautiful, more healthful, more worthy of its resources than the "Hills Country."

**THE BLACK HILLS.**  
Have been more famous and less known than any section of the same area in America. Their remoteness, as well as their being occupied by the largest and most warlike tribe of Indians, the Sioux, no doubt excited a wholesome caution upon explorers, while nothing more than mountains and grazing lands attracted them. These hills are an upheaval in the bosom of the great plains, having no distinct connection with any other range of mountains. They are undoubtedly the result of volcanic eruption, and, among the evidences of intense heat in which they were thrown to the surface, the ledge of rock are formed in irregular shape, indicating a molten condition when deposited, and that all occurred during the time when water covered the face of the earth. The most interesting and peculiar geological formations and deposits are found there, a history of which would be too long to repeat, but which would occupy too much valuable space in these columns. This upheaval, throwing up mountains of rocks and sediment from the bottom of the then lake or ocean to a great height, gave birth to a growth of pine and cedar trees (not found elsewhere on the plains out of which this upheaval made mountains), whose thrifty foliage and dark shading gave to these hills the name of "Black Hills."

In 1874 Gen. Custer, who, with a command of soldiers, camped near the present site of Custer City, near "Harney's Peak," discovered gold. The spread of this news brought miners in thousands from other camps in the Rocky Mountains. This camp grew rapidly to a city of 6,000 people, and was named in honor of the gallant cavalryman, Custer.

The Indians resented this invasion of their country, and the United States Army was directed, and attempted to eject the miners. While many were taken out and others met and turned back on their way there, still miners found their way into the Hills in spite of the army and the Indians, many losing their lives in this search for gold. It was this disturbance which led to and caused the fatal fight on the Little Big Horn, in which Custer and his whole command fell, but one man escaping.

During these perilous times and after, Custer City had a population of 6,000 and over, the male portion almost exclusively engaged in placer mining. Their greatest difficulty was in washing out a heavy substance which was found in great abundance in the streams and at the base of the mountains (and in a few instances some veritable "tenderfoot" mined away great quantities of a mineral which they, in their pardonable ignorance, supposed to be the "yellow dust," but which, in reality, was what the old miners called "fool's gold," and which none understood or could analyze.) This substance was found to be tin ore, and one of the most valuable finds of American minerals, of which more will be said. Owing largely to the perpetual embarrassment incident to this strange ore and also to a reported find in Deadwood Gulch, forty miles north, the whole camp stampeded to the new find, leaving in Custer City only fourteen people out of over 6,000. The population coming in Deadwood Gulch established the present city of Deadwood, which has held its population and established a commercial center for the entire Hills. Custer City subsequently regained a few people, and, since the development of the tin interests within a few miles distance, promises to again assume commercial importance. The old gold mines deserted years ago are still rich, and will assure valuable returns for working.

The placer mining at Deadwood spread to every stream or gulch forty miles in all directions, and there is to-day scarcely a gulch or stream in the northern Hills where placer mining is not going on—and profitably. But besides to the placer mining in Deadwood Gulch was found gold-bearing rock three or four miles northwest in the mountain side. Investigation proved the existence of an immense volume of gold-bearing rock, comprising several miles of mountains, including the "Housewife," "Father De Smet" and a number of other mines, which attracted the attention of some old California miners represented by Mr. McManis, who organized several companies, and, procuring machinery, which was hauled over 200 miles, developed the Housewife into a property paying from \$200,000 to \$300,000 monthly. They have over twenty years' ore in sight for this work, coming from the Housewife, and from that one mine; their other properties have not been worked much, owing to lack of

capital for getting machinery, etc., into the Hills as yet, but the completion of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad to within forty-five miles will no doubt result in the development of the properties.

Deadwood grew from a mining camp into a city of several thousand people, establishing jobbing houses in all lines of goods, banks, exchanges, Board of Trade, etc.; and, while there is but one principal street cut into the side of a mountain near its base, along which are its business houses, yet the city residences are built up against the mountain side for 500 or more feet, overlooking the gulch and business part of the town.

Lead City, four miles from Deadwood, is the outgrowth of the Homestake mine and the home for its 1,700 employees. The "Carbonate Camp," which the "Iron Hill" mine has made famous, is a silver camp, and very rich. Galena, Central City, Crook City, the "Ruby Basin," etc., etc., are all mining camps of more or less age and importance.

Rapid City, the present terminus of the railroad, is a beautiful little city. It looks as if Nature had planned for a city here, and surrounded it with fortifications of foot-hills. It is as the gap in the mountains where the Rapid river emerges from the hills, flowing down into and through the plains and into the Cheyenne river. The location is beautiful, and is sheltered by a range of foot-hills on all sides, inclosing about two by four miles. It has, within its corporate limits in these hills, almost immeasurable quantities of marble and limestone, and was beds of sandstone. It also has the only or best cream-colored clay for brick known west of Milwaukee, as well as a deposit of fine sand, as pressed brick. It also has the Rapid River, justly named—which will furnish ample power for any manufactory developed in the city. It is about 3,500 feet above sea level, and has a most delightful climate. Here are mountains covered with pine, elegant roads, a delightful climate, and as pleasant a people as one may ever hope to meet. Here will be a most attractive summering place.

The world has been mainly supplied with this important metal, which forms a part of the necessities in every household, by the celebrated tin mines of Cornwall, England. The United States have imported a yearly valuation of \$300,000,000. The universality of its use and the large consumption have obliged manufacturers to use it as a wash or plating on coarser metals, so that any article of pure tin is now never found. From this statement, which is authentic, it may be appreciated that a find of tin ore is one of the important, if not the most important, finds in mineralogy ever found.

The Cornwall Mines have been supplying such a demand for many years that they are now 2,000 feet or more under ground, and work in them is exceedingly difficult as well as dangerous, the miners only being able to work five or six hours at farthest, on account of the great depth and the impurity of the air—and then only yielding from one and a half to three per cent. of tin in the ore produced. This has been the condition under which the tin for the world has been produced.

In, I think, 1883 Professor Bailey, the State Geologist for Wyoming, discovered at the base of "Harney's Peak," in the Black Hills and near Custer City, an ore which had impeded placer gold miners in washing their gold, which, on investigation proved to be tin. The find was for a time kept from the public, but was thoroughly investigated and tested, and proved there was an immense body of tin ore, ample to not only supply the demand in this country, but also to supply the world. The reduction of this ore was a new enterprise, and it took time to make machinery for this purpose. A company was formed and machinery made and put up; but it is not yet in full working order, although enough has been developed to prove that an abundance of this ore is there, and that its yield is from five to fifteen per cent. pure tin. It being also convenient to work, its production will be much cheaper and safer than any other tin mine in the world. There are finds of tin ore at other points in the Hills, notably, "Kittling Hill," near Deadwood, none of which are yet developed to any extent. This peculiar formation known as the

**BLACK HILLS.**  
Is undoubtedly the richest mining camp in the world. This mineral consists of gold, silver, copper, tin, mica, coal, oil, marble, limestone and sandstone. The men and means for development only are wanting, and the outside world has abundance of both.

**THE HOT SPRINGS, DAKOTA.**  
These springs are in two counties, which come together, forming one in the shape of a Y, immediately west of Battle Mountain, in the southern Black Hills. The water flowing from these several thermal springs forms the Fall River, whose rapid fall and great volume of water makes not only a beautiful but a large stream, tumbling through sunshades and shadow to the Cheyenne, whose waters it sufficiently warms to keep it free from ice for miles below the mouth of Fall River in coldest weather. The country all about the springs is not only good, as mountain scenery, but is beautiful, and it is beautiful as well. The surrounding is a beautiful scene, by small rocky green

pine and fir trees, by delightful glens and natural parks, fine drives and walks with beauty everywhere, from the babbling brook to the rolling river, from the shaded mound in the glen to the rock-ribbed and rock-topped mountains, all within one sweep of the eye.

The Hot Springs of Dakota are situated in Fall River county, in the southern part of the Black Hills, twelve miles west of Buffalo Gap, the nearest railroad point, and are the most wonderful discovery of modern times and the greatest boon conferred on man for centuries.

#### INDIAN TRADITION.

Two hundred and fifty-seven years ago an epidemic of great virulence attacked all the Indian tribes of North America, and it soon became manifest that the whole race would become extinct if the fell destroyer was not arrested. The healing qualities of mineral waters had long been known to the Indians, and they resorted to the waters of the east and south in their distress, but with little success. At this period of their great affliction, when their ranks had been decimated by disease, when hope was almost extinguished, when death had again and again entered the wigwam of the chief and warrior, when lamentations for their dead had become universal, a messenger arrived from the Great West with news of a wonderful water which he said had been touched by the finger of the Great Spirit, and that this water would cure all manner of diseases. With the same eagerness that the people of all ages have resorted upon a last resort for life, the Indians resorted to these waters, and they repaid by thousands to these most wonderful waters and were cured. From that time to this these waters (the Dakota Hot Springs) have been the great resort of the Indians of the West. It is a well-known fact in the West that they to this day believe the Black Hills of Dakota is the abode of the Great Spirit.

In years after the event spoken of the Cheyennes, becoming powerful, took possession of these springs and built an immense city here which covered many hundreds of acres. The remains of this once great city are still plainly apparent, and the evidence is seen upon the lands adjacent to and within a circuit of many miles around the springs. Years after this the Sioux nation becoming powerful, a constant war was waged between them and the Cheyennes, one to gain and the other to hold possession of these waters. Forty-seven years ago a great battle was fought between these tribes, at a point about one mile east of the springs, at a place called Battle Mountain, where the Cheyennes still remain in a good state of preservation.

In this great battle the Sioux were successful, and thereby gained control of the Hot Springs, and possessed of them until the treaty with the United States Government, ratified by Congress, February 27, 1877. The Sioux Indians were more loth to part with these springs than all the rest of the Black Hills, and they permitted no whites to enter the Hills at the point where the springs are located. It was occupied by the Indians and their half-breed allies until the year 1880-1, when the first white men were permitted to make settlement here. At this time the "squaw men" were in possession of the springs, they having obtained them from the Indians or through the privilege or the knowledge derived from them. The present owners of the springs bought the water-right in the autumn of 1881. Tents and log huts formerly been used as hospitals and bathing purposes, but the last owners (the squaw men) had erected a log house over one of the bath tubs and built several log houses for the accommodation of those seeking baths. The Minnekahta (Min-ne-kah-ta, accent on third syllable) bath tub, the only one here when purchased in 1881, when in possession of the springs, was hewn out of the solid rock by the Indians, and made in the form of a basin with the top at the place for the water to discharge. The company will preserve the original Indian bath tub, and the hundreds that have bathed in it pronounce it the most luxurious in the world. From the spring of 1880 to the fall of 1881 the "squaw men" ran the springs as a resort for the Indians and others that might come. During that time many hundreds of Indians and some of whites were treated for various chronic diseases with the most astonishing success, there not being a single failure to cure during that whole period of time. It was this marvelous success that induced the present owners to purchase the water and afterward to buy the land around and adjacent to the springs, thereby securing control of all the springs in this section, and in reality getting the only hot springs in the Northwest, east of the Rocky Mountains. These springs afford sufficient water to supply 5,000 baths daily and a surplus sufficient to run a dozen manufactories.

**ANALYSIS OF THE WATER.**  
An analysis by Professor G. W. Moriener, chemist, Chicago, of one quart of water, resulted as follows:

Constituents	Grains
Amount of Iron	1.000
Calcium Sulphate	2.400
Sulphuric Acid	1.000
Calcium Chloride	1.000
Potassium Sulphate	1.000
Sodium Chloride and Potash	1.000

**THE WILD COUNTRY.**  
The cowboy to unlike Argus, whom Jupiter had changed into a heifer, that Mercury, by order of Jupiter, might

## Our Prices Talk:

For this very reason we wish all consumers of goods in our line to bear in mind that we sell the best goods for the least money. We have made special effort in the selection of our

## BOOTS and SHOES

Which for neatness of fit and durable wear cannot be excelled. We are offering an elegant line of Ladies' Fine Shoes, of best make, at prices that will suit you. Our Men's and Boys' Boots are certainly the cheapest goods ever offered. We will sell you a pair of

## Men's Custom-Made Kip Boots for \$2.50

Per pair, and all men's and boys' footwear at proportionately low prices. We are selling our Rubber Shoes and Shoes, made with extension heels, at the price of regular goods. We want the people of Hillsboro and vicinity to remember that our fall stock of

## DRY GOODS

Is now complete in every line, and we will sell you goods at prices to suit the closest buyer. We most earnestly solicit cash buyers to inspect and price our goods, as we will save you money. Price our

Jeans, Flannels, Cambrics, Blankets, Cantons, Cheviots, Gingham, Table Linens, Crashes, &c.

New line of Fall and Winter Colors in Ladies' Cloth, at the lowest prices.

## CALL AT THE CHEAP CASH CORNER AND SAVE MONEY.

ASA HAYNES & CO.

## COLORADO.

### The State for Health and Wealth.

Pueblo—The County which Offers Great Inducements to the Farmer.

Pueblo—The City of Thrift and Industry where all have an equal Chance to Succeed.

Horace Greeley once gave utterance to these words, "Go West, young man, and grow up with the country." Thous and thousands followed his sage advice and never one regret has escaped those who were sober and industrious, that they took him at his word.

I now reiterate the same old phrase, "Go West." But in looking over the country for a location, two things should be taken into consideration as imperative duties. First, you should satisfy yourself in (now) perience beyond a reasonable doubt that the place you select is a healthy one, because, without a good healthy climate, where you will enjoy health, you cannot expect success to follow. Second, you should be convinced with almost the same certainty that the site you are about to locate in, is an agricultural country, for the reason that the farming land and the sturdy yeo many at the plow, constitute the very sinews and backbone of this great Republic.

Now permit me to mention a place where both can be found, and in using the name Pueblo county, Colorado, I have shown you where you will find a section which has every advantage in reference to climate and farming lands necessary to palliate the tastes of the most fastidious.

The climate, truthfully speaking, is perfect. The altitude is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, which guarantees pure air, and rarified just enough to cause the fortunate man who breathes it to feel full of vigor and buoyancy, and in fact you take a new lease on life by inhaling such an atmosphere. The country is protected by the mountains from all winter storms and hence no bad, cold, damp, slushy weather to mar the ever-clear sky.

The atmosphere is so dry that it will dry up before putrefaction can set in. This dryness is the same year round and by reason of it the temperature may be 30 degrees below zero with no inconvenience being experienced. The same follows in summer. No matter what the thermometer indicates you have just stepped in the shade and you are delightfully cool. The heat can not radiate without moisture, hence the shade is always cool. The same rule applies to the nights, which are always pleasant, and you can sleep on a mat there when you would toss and tumble and tumble and turn here.

There is, comparatively speaking, no rain and, therefore, no bad weather, which permits plowing and building to be engaged in at all times of the year. You say: "No rain! Well then that puts an end to farming." No, it does not, it makes it a greater country for farming, owing to that very fact. Because of the scarcity of rain the farmer utilizes the many never-failing mountain streams, and by a system of irrigation and ditching causes the crops to be watered just when they need it, and as soon as the land has reached its third or fourth year of soil, the farmer who lives in the section I have picked out for him has no need of rain, or droughts to burn. He plants just the measure that his land will not be in rain, for a crop made with such rich goods on the best of soil and the power to water when needed, can be counted upon as a sure yield. But to go farther and do this country justice, you can without irrigation raise more and larger crops on an average than you can in any country in Ohio.

Why, the soil (made up of alkali and

loam) is to day being shipped to this eastern county as fertilizing material. There is yet plenty of this character of land open for preemption, and the farmer who takes advantage offered him by Uncle Sam in this direction, will never see the day when he can look back with regret on his acceptance of a portion in exchange for a farm east of the Mississippi river. So much for a brief statement of the climate and agricultural qualifications of this particular section.

The county seat of Pueblo county is Pueblo, a city of 20,000 inhabitants and increasing in population rapidly.

For want of space I am unable to give the reader of this any information concerning the vast mineral resources, comprising nearly every known mineral except tin and platinum.

The city of Pueblo is the gateway to the mountains and being a down-hill haul in every direction to it, it is a matter of right, gets the bulk of all the mines in southern Colorado, and even ores which are not shipped to the enormous steel works and smelters for consumption there, are landed at this point as the center for distribution to all points of the compass.

The place itself is a live active town, with a generous, hospitable, industrious and wide awake people, carrying on every line of business in the retail and wholesale departments of trade, usually found in large eastern cities.

For convenience and comfort it has electric light, gas, light, water-works, street car lines, fine roads and schools, colleges, hospitals, telephone and telegraph systems, perfect police department, hotels and restaurants unsurpassed. Many viaducts over the Arkansas and Fountain rivers, in fact every thing which goes to make up a first class metropolis. The manufacturing industries already paid out for manual labor between \$175,000 and \$200,000 per month, and yet larger enterprises are being placed on foot which will give employment to large numbers of workmen within the coming year.

Now with this state of affairs existing in Colorado, will you remain in Ohio and vegetate or will you go where you not only have every advantage both natural and artificial to make a grand success in business, but a climate which insures you almost perfect health? I, for one, take the advice of the lamented and honored Greeley and "Go West."

J. A. COLLINS.

N. B. The following expressions by men known all over our continent, show that the above is not an individual impression received by me:

"Pueblo is better situated to control the trade of the State than Denver."—Jas Gould in a Denver interview, May 19, 1887.

"There is no question about the building up here of a large city. You have the resources to make a magnificent city and I can conceive of nothing that can prevent it."—Extracts from interview with Senator Voorhees at Pueblo, August 26, 1887.

In response to an inquiry in regard to buying property in Pueblo, First Vice-President S. H. H. Clark, and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway system said: "In my judgment real property in Pueblo can never be bought cheaper than at the present time."

"The production of iron and steel and the establishment of every branch of industry dependent upon the production of these metals may be established more advantageously at Pueblo than any other place I know of on the face of the globe."—Hon. Wm. D. Kelley (Pug from Kelley) at Leadville, Colorado, August 18, 1882.

J. A. C.

## HALL'S

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure now on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all druggists, 75 cents.

## CATARRH CURE

nov.

## SELF-PANT.

November 7th, 1887.

Charles Allison is home from Kentucky on a visit.

Mr. Sampson Williams, of Kansas, is visiting his son-in-law L. J. McMeekin.

The teachers of this township have organized an institute. They meet every Friday night.

Several from here attended the funeral of Laura Hall last Monday at Deadwood, a sad occasion. Laura had many friends in this country who are in sympathy with her bereaved friends.

The first public meeting of the W. F. M. B. last Sunday night was largely attended. The program rendered was so excellent that the society has cause to be encouraged in their noble work. Mrs. Corlies, the president, acquitted herself with credit.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office at Hillsboro, O., Nov. 10, 1887.

John C. King (2)

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